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The Vote of New York Vital to Republican Success.
In studying the dark horse field, as delegates to the Chicago convention are doing, now that the chances of any one of the three leading candidates getting the nomination are fading, the vital importance of New York's forty-five electoral votes out of a total of 531 for the entire country must not be lightly considered.
While it is possible for the Republican party to win the election without the vote of New York State, it is so utterly unlikely it could do so that to make a nomination that would place it in the doubtful column would be the rankest kind of gambling.
For a Cleaner New York.
Some parts of New York City have not been as tidy as all New Yorkers wanted them to be for a number of years. Subway building, for example, produced a mess that the most diligent of street cleaners forces could not have kept cleared up all the time. Throughout the war a good many branches of ordinances were ignored because everybody was too busy doing something more important than enforcing them seemed to be. In the same period billposters advertising bond sales and campaigns to raise money, for public objects were allowed to paste announcements about where they pleased.
Nobody complained when new subways made the streets dusty, or policemen guarding munition factories ignored violators of city ordinances, or when pictures of the Greatest Mother in the World appeared on buildings on which nobody would have dared to stick a circus poster. But every sensible man and woman does object because the liberty tolerated in those days has been accepted as a license for these times.
When subway work is finished in any street the old standard of neatness should be restored. Policemen relieved of war duties should enforce ordinances. Billposters should now be restrained to the normal opportunities of their trade.
That these reforms shall be brought about and the normal condition of cleanliness shall be reestablished in New York is the object of one of Mayor Hylan's most recent utterances, and in this document he properly dwells on the fact that it is the business of all of us to help the crusade along. If everybody in town keeps his own premises clean and refrains from littering the streets the public authorities can take care of unavoidable waste materials. If, however, most of us are careless even a much more modern and much better equipped Street Cleaning Department than that which we possess could not keep the town tidy.
Forced Labor in Russia.
An interesting and significant incident of the latest "All Russian Congresses" of the communists, trade unions, metal workers' unions and miners' unions which were held in Moscow and Petrograd during March 26 and April 10 was the extension and defense of the policy of forced labor adopted and put into effect by the soviet. All the congresses were addressed by LENIN and in all of them practically the same ground was covered.
Instead of being excused as an emergency device adopted because of the breakdown of productive agencies, forced labor, or the "militarization" of labor, according to reports in Bolshevik newspapers, was described as having been "an essential part of the socialist programme as planned from the beginning." These press reports all agree that:
"The abolition of 'free labor' was hailed by them [the soviet commissars] as a great victory. 'Free labor,' like property and free trade, so the Bolshevik speakers contended, was an instrument of exploitation."
The Lenine-Trotsky machine can turn a necessity into a virtue as

quickly as any other aggregation of politicians. It is consequently permissible to speculate as to the exact truthfulness of the declaration that militarization of labor was an essential part of its programme at the outset. Unquestionably forced labor became necessary when Russia's productive power was destroyed by the revolutionists. How fruitful it will be even under the iron rule of the soviet commissars remains to be seen.

The Supreme Court Decision on the Dry Law.

The Supreme Court decision in favor of the dry law is sweeping, overwhelming and conclusive. It goes so much further than anybody expected it to go that it settles all the pertinent questions now before all the courts in whatever form. All the questions as to the technicalities of Congress proceedings while the measure was enacted, as to concurrent powers of the nation and the States, as to the referendum rights of States, as to the Volstead law application—everything goes by the board.
But it is one thing to fix clearly the intent of a law and to determine definitely the status of the law itself. It is another thing to make a law acceptable to the people.

France's Financial Problems.

French foreign trade for the first four months of 1920 indicates substantial progress, although the adverse balance of 5,893,701,000 francs for the period is still tremendous. It is, however, 19.3 per cent. lower than for the same months in 1919, when the trade deficit reached the total of 7,311,582,000 francs.
Exports amounted to 4,769,706,000 francs, an increase of 196 per cent. over the 1,906,436,000 francs in 1919. Imports were 10,554,537,000, against 8,918,017,000 francs in 1919, an increase of only 19 per cent.
Large as the 196 per cent. gain in exports appears compared with the 19 per cent. gain in imports, it is somewhat misleading because of the small volume of last year's exports and the large quantity of imports. The true position is more accurately reflected in the two totals in their relation to each other rather than in the gains. Exports for the four months were 44.8 per cent. of imports, indicating that France is still negotiating 55.4 per cent. of her purchases abroad either by adding further to her foreign debts or by further increasing the prodigious volume of her paper currency.
If to this trade deficit running at the rate of about 15,000,000,000 francs a year be added the probable deficit of 5,000,000,000 francs as reflected in the budget for the coming year it should be more readily understood why France is maintaining so stubborn an attitude in the matter of collecting from Germany as large an indemnity as possible.
Before the San Remo and Hythe conferences of the Allied Supreme Council a provision for the expenditure of 22,000,000,000 francs for reconstruction work in the devastated regions had been written into the French budget. After the conferences had resulted in a modification in the probable amount of indemnity France could expect this proposed reconstruction expenditure was reduced, because it had been balanced in the budget by a like amount of revenue expected from Germany. But even with this saving the budget deficit will not be eliminated.
The most inept observer should easily appreciate the difficult financial position of France, with her huge trade debt and budget deficit due to reconstruction expenses. Her troubles are the direct result of the war having been fought almost wholly on French territory. In recognition of this, and in view of the fact that we, in common with all France's allies, recognized that war was not fought for France alone but for all of us, the justice of the French claim for first consideration in whatever reparation payments are obtainable cannot be confused, no matter how thoroughly one may be convinced that the old style diplomatic chicanery has been reinstated in Europe.

Cooperation Between Man and Machine on the Farm.

Specialists in farm management during the past year have been making investigations for the Department of Agriculture in the saving in labor that may be made by the use of modern farm machinery. It was the first comprehensive study of the subject and its purpose was to show from field tests how the greatest practical results may be obtained from the minimum of labor.
The report of these specialists was recently published by the Department. It shows that one man does 80 per cent. more work with a 28-inch horse drawn plough than with a single bottom plough, that a portable elevator reduces the time of unloading grain about 75 per cent., that a hay loader reduces the time of loading 25 per cent. and that the corn binder increases the result of man labor 50 per cent. over cutting and shocking by hand.
The saving in man power is still greater when a tractor is used. "A three bottom plough drawn by a suitable tractor," says the report, "enables one man to accomplish from 60 to 70 per cent. more than does the two bottom plough drawn by six horses." Comparing the present results of a man's work with those of the past the Department says that "a farmer has been enabled to produce 57 bushels of potatoes with one average hour's labor where 50 years ago he produced only a third of that

amount," and that where to-day a man produces 127 pounds of cotton a day as an average of the season's work, a half century ago he produced only 45 pounds.
The chief interest in these figures just at present lies in the relation which they bear to the shortage of farm labor. From them the farmer can get what consolation he may as he reads the survey of the situation just issued by the Department. According to this survey the available supply of farm labor is 72 per cent. normal; in other words the situation "is more acute, now than it was at the immediate close of the war when the drifted farm boys were still in the army."
The complaint of the farmers, especially in the middle West, where the largest manufacturing of farming machinery are situated, has been that these establishments take all of his laborers from him. He has not been inclined to consider the returns these laborers make him as producers of farm saving machinery. He declares to-day that though he has improved working conditions and is offering an increase of from 15 to 25 per cent. in wages he cannot compete with the cities in obtaining help.
There is no doubt considerable truth in this and he is not likely to be appeased by the showing made by the Agricultural Department of the great help that the cities have actually given to him in his work. The same cry of shortage of labor was heard about this time in 1915, yet a billion bushel wheat crop was produced; it was heard again last year when the nation produced its second largest yields. If there was a real shortage of labor on the farm in either year it was made up by the superiority of American labor saving machinery. Despite the present alarm there is reason to believe that this same cooperation between man and machinery will again result in a successful harvest of this year's crop.

High Interest Rate Inflation.

Last week's exhibit of the condition of the twelve Federal Reserve banks is a silent but damaging commentary on the 7 per cent. discount rate. Taken together with the current rates paid by commercial borrowers it is convincing proof that without the most relentless supervision of loans, the most pitiless slashing of non-essential borrowings, high discount rates mean nothing but more inflation, higher production costs and increased commodity prices. The profiteer can pay any interest rate; the ordinary producer cannot.
In spite of the higher discount rate, which was intended to discourage member banks from borrowing at the Reserve banks, last week's statement shows that members by lodging their customers' commercial paper with the central banks borrowed \$59,000,000 more than during the previous week. This additional discounting formed the basis for increased deposits all around and resulted in an addition of \$20,300,000 to the note circulation. After deducting the \$7,700,000 addition to gold holdings from the increased circulation there remains \$12,600,000 net inflation for last week alone.
Nothing vague or far fetched is needed to explain this inflation. The 7 per cent. Federal Reserve discount rate on commercial paper is contemporary with a rate on similar paper in the open market of 7 1/2 to 8 per cent. The latter rate is what a borrower pays his bank. The former is the rate the bank pays the Reserve bank for rediscounting the same paper. A clear profit of from three quarters of one per cent. to one per cent. is made by the banks in rediscounting. It is obvious that the banks are not going to cheat themselves out of such profits so long as there are those who can and will pay the exorbitant interest rates and the banks themselves can dump their paper into the Reserve banks and no questions asked.

Europe is determined to buy from us and to obtain what credit it can. All these are legitimate claims. But the 7 per cent. bank rate punishes them more than the high profit making, non-essential borrower, who immediately jacks his selling price and passes the charge on.

It is to be hoped that before more thousands of Liberty bond buyers have been flogged out of their investments and railroad efficiency and general production further throttled the policy of prohibitive money to pay but excess profit earners will be replaced by one of careful, earnest conservation.
While admitting the need of more elementary schools, especially in their own section, the Controller's stand in the matter of high schools is puzzling a lot of up-town people. The reason is that Mr. Craig has admitted more than once that Washington Heights needs a new high school and has said he would help get it. Now he seems to have thrown cold water on the proposition, preferring in the matter of construction to have elementary schools take precedence over those of higher education.
The high school at Academy street and Broadway, known as the bungalow high school, is entirely too small to serve the large number of boys and girls who wish to attend a high school in their own neighborhood. Not only that, but the building is not complete in its appointments and is far behind the times.
There may be a lot of merit in the Controller's contention that the city needs additional elementary schools, but it is also true that Washington Heights and Inwood need a high school.
NEW YORK, JUNE 7. PARENTS.

FOR WOUNDED MEN.

Automobile Owners and Others Can Help to Ease Their Lives.
To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Owners of automobiles bring pleasure to the wounded soldiers and sailors in treatment at the Pox Hills Government Clearing Hospital on Staten Island by taking them out to ride these fine spring days.
Those desiring to furnish cars for wounded soldiers should communicate with the Red Cross at the hospital; telephone Tompkinsville 2531 and ask for Captain Brooke, Miss Lawton or their assistants before sending cars.
Wounded men may go out any day between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. and preferably Sunday, and for a longer period if desired.
Arrangements can be made to take men to country clubs or homes to dinner and bring them back in the evening.
It is better to make arrangements a few days in advance in all cases.
The Red Cross also requests the kindly attention of the public for wounded discharged soldiers and other discharged soldiers.
CHARLES S. LAYNE.

OUR PART IN THE LEAGUE.

Proposed Triple Role of Angel, Paymaster and Catpaw.
To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Wherein has it been demonstrated that we have acquired qualifications that fit us for adjusting the quarrels between nations of another hemisphere?
Let us remain absolutely neutral and be loyal to all nations and helpful when we can.
We certainly have serious problems of our own which will tax our utmost resources for adjustment, both in wisdom and money.
When we join the League of Nations the United States at once becomes: Angel, Paymaster and Catpaw.
Paying Teller Extraordinary.
Catpaw Generalissimo.
WILLIAM C. PEARSON.

A CRY FOR HELP.

Florida Seeks Counsel as to a Pest of Citrons.
To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Is there any one in the wide circle of your readers who knows how to put citrons to any useful purpose?
It seems to me I have heard of housewives in Connecticut who made citron preserve. Here on the farm the citron is a pest.
It grows wild with us and renews itself, so that the plants come up all over the gardens and groves.
We have to pull them out of the way of the vegetable crops.
There ought to be some way of utilizing these citrons. STEVEN B. AYRES.

SPEDING ON PARK AVENUE.

Fine Opportunity for the Police to Find Some Lawbreakers.
To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Several months ago Dr. Shady, a well known physician of our city, called notice in your newspaper to automobile racing on Park avenue.
This everyday occurrence and public nuisance resulted in a fatal accident recently.
The Police Department should take notice of this situation. Speeding is common every day between the hours of 1 and 7 P. M.
NEW YORK, JUNE 7.

Bar Receipts Under Prohibition.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: If the receipts under the old regime were enough to keep the hotels going, those under the new regime, prohibition, will, should be enough to support the United States Government.
I paid the other evening \$1.50 for an "old martini"—a mixture of deodorized alcohol and wild cherry—and \$5 for a small bottle of "Chianti"—a mixture of hard cider and water with a dash of Ohio Valley brandy. Perhaps I felt happy, first with the raid on my pocketbook and then with the war on my liver.
NEW YORK, JUNE 7.

Where Loveloy's Hotel Stood.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I notice that you are altering the building which was once Loveloy's Hotel at Beekman street and Park row. It was one of the hotels which sympathized with the Confederacy set on fire by means of the famous black bags during the civil war.
Perhaps some of your old time readers can tell us about it, and also about the plan to burn the city.
NEW YORK, JUNE 7.

The Tennessee.

Behind her rolls a plant wave, Before her flies the spray, The ultimate in pride and power She rushes on her way.
The serenade of her wireless rakes The planets with their tips, And when her mighty batteries speak Earth on its axis slips.
The thunder of her engine shakes The bottom from the deep Until the bones of buried ships Beneath her dance and leap.
Old Neptune yields to her his crown And ancient sovereignty, Hall to our superdreadnoughts, Hall to the Tennessee!
MRS. DRYDEN.

WANTED, A HIGH SCHOOL.

Washington Heights Fanned by Comptroller Craig's Stand.
To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Of interest to parents of Washington Heights and Inwood is the charge made by Comptroller Craig that the Board of Education is holding elementary school sites valued at more than \$1,000,000 idle, and that the Board is planning to turn them back to the Sinking Fund Commission for sale or for other use, and that the board is planning to use the entire \$1,000,000 school construction appropriation to build high schools, a school for the deaf and a training school, with the result that construction of elementary schools may be arrested.
While admitting the need of more elementary schools, especially in their own section, the Controller's stand in the matter of high schools is puzzling a lot of up-town people. The reason is that Mr. Craig has admitted more than once that Washington Heights needs a new high school and has said he would help get it. Now he seems to have thrown cold water on the proposition, preferring in the matter of construction to have elementary schools take precedence over those of higher education.
The high school at Academy street and Broadway, known as the bungalow high school, is entirely too small to serve the large number of boys and girls who wish to attend a high school in their own neighborhood. Not only that, but the building is not complete in its appointments and is far behind the times.
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NEW YORK, JUNE 7. PARENTS.

Lending a Hand.

Attempts of the kindly and powerful to help young musicians over the roughest spots in the road to fame are sometimes discouraging to those who observe the results of their philanthropy. How often does it accomplish the purpose of the amiable benefactors?
Attorneys are thronged with piano players, violinists and singers of both sexes, in various stages of preparedness, all struggling to be heard. Pianists, probably aware that to-day no piano player of gifts not sensational can make any impression on a public satisfied with merely good performances, are clamorous to take their chances with the small army marching each year before audiences and critics. Like the violinists they are at least proficient technically to a more or less advanced stage. No instrumentalist has the audacity to attack the keyboard without a certain degree of virtuosity. Singing, on the other hand, appears to many of its exponents to be no more than a natural function which requires little except opening the mouth, and consequently many a voice is publicly lifted in song which never deserved such cruel exposure.
But whether it be of singer or pianist of violin player, there is an annual lamentation that native talent, more or less trained and always representing a certain expenditure of time and money, must often struggle in vain to get a hearing. The feet of the ambitious performers who annually come before the public leave scarcely a trace on the sands of time enduring into the following artistic year. Even the names of few of those who ascended the platforms of Aeolian or Carnegie Hall to express themselves in music are recalled beyond their immediate circles after six months. Maybe the musical agent who put this talent before the world has increased his bank balance to a small extent, but there has been no increase in the population of the upper circles of art. Unluckily there is no time to ponder over this situation, since there is already a new host of uncelebrated artists nervously preparing to tune up before the public.
Efforts of the supporters of music to make the earliest steps easier for these young musicians seem to accomplish disappointingly little in proportion to the labor and money expended. Agencies are formed to help them to a public appearance with no more than the minimum expenditure. Orchestra conductors offer to select the most promising to appear at their concerts. Generous patrons of music insist that certain of the soloists must be young American artists awaiting an opportunity. Yet the good achieved seems small in comparison with the energy involved.
A recent attempt to provide a way of beginning for the young American musician proved more than commonly disheartening to those who have not yet learned to hope for little from the intervention of the well meaning friend of the budding genius. To give young players an opportunity to be introduced with an important orchestra many of them were heard in competition. Two infant prodigies were selected from a large number of young artists. Just how much the selection of the two players still children will help the cause of the native artist is well understood in musical circles. If the two play well there will remain nothing more to be said than that they are clever children and should return to their masters and study until they are mature artists. It is through such mistakes in selecting the kind of young Americans to help to a public appearance that confidence is lost in all these attempts.
It is not too much to demand even of a native musician that he shall be ready to come before the public and not merely be introduced to show that he really possesses sufficient talent to make it worth his while to continue in his chosen career.
The saloon keepers who kept their places open, waiting for the verdict, may now turn to some other patient occupation, such as counting the blossoms on century plants or waiting for DULCASSO to deliver mail.
The disappointing census figures for New York may be explained by the fact that it was the first census under prohibition and no enumerator saw double.

Prosperous Farmers.

The Current Tales of Their Present Hard Times Denied.
To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: "The fact is that with the greatly increased cost of farm supplies and less labor farmers have been getting less for their cost of production for their main staples, such as wheat, milk, poultry products, pork and beef." This is from a farm journal which boasts its 1,000,000 circulation and which cuts a wide swath in the agricultural community.
Other farm papers are giving out the same dope and then wonder why the city men don't rush to the farms and aid in raising food for the tolling millions. Are such editorial articles calculated to enhance the value of farm lands or lead people to seek the farm for a livelihood? The fact is that in making a bare living in the city is in closer comparison with the hard lot of the farmer—let these editors tell it.
Many unthinking persons may be deceived by such rot. The wise man knows better. Why should the farmer fall to make a profit on \$2.50 wheat, 14 cent milk, 60 cent butter, 40 to 60 cent eggs, and so on down the line of farm production, when he survived, raised a family and did business right along on the farm when butter sold for 15 cents the pound, eggs 12 cents a dozen, wheat at 80 cents a bushel, potatoes 30 cents a bushel, soy at 45 cents, corn at 30 cents and so on?
I am neither talking through my hat nor telling anything out of the stratosphere of fact when I assert that never in the history of this country was the farmer as prosperous as he is to-day. All the faddopie in the world cannot alter that fact.
The small town banks which were dependent on the farming community for their business were never as prosperous as they are to-day. Never in the history of the nation were there as many bank depositors among farmers as to-day. There are many farmers who pay an income tax who a few years ago were making a bare living, with never the expectation of having an income to tax or a respectable bank account such as they have to-day. These facts cannot be truthfully gainsaid.
Respectable, decent, genuine farmers who know the truth aren't in any way deceived but rather disgusted over the wails about indigent farm owners. One farmer down East, an Aroostook county potato raiser, cleaned up nearly \$2,000 net profit out of five acres, and this man's experience is recorded by himself in the same farm paper whose editor wrote the stuff heading this article.
Not clearing expenses! There was once a man known to the writer who cleared his small farm in the clearest and most honest way. He raised corn, potatoes, hay and small fruit, and cared for three persons, making a good living, enhancing the value of his farm fivefold in a few years, with prices less than a third of what they are to-day. If that man were on the farm now he could and would be on Easy street inside of three years. The prices he got then are here quoted for the benefit of some discontented ones who fall to pay expenses to-day:
Potatoes from 15 cents to 50 cents the bushel, the average being around 30 cents; wheat, 75 cents; oats, 30 cents; corn, 40 cents; hay, \$10 a ton; eggs, 8 cents to 12 cents a dozen; butter from 7 cents to 10 cents a pound.
In small fruit we quote strawberries at from 3 cents to 7 cents the quart, the latter being the highest price the berries brought in sixteen years on the farm. Peaches brought from 30 cents to \$1.00 the bushel, the average being around 50 cents; small fruit, raised corn, 30 cents; wheat, 75 cents; oats, 30 cents; corn, 40 cents; hay, \$10 a ton; eggs, 8 cents to 12 cents a dozen; butter from 7 cents to 10 cents a pound.
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